Progress of the Manttoba Questio

MONTREAL, Jan. 17.-There is reason to be

the Pope to intervene. As it is well known

that any request coming from the English Foreign Office is sure to meet with ready con-sideration from his Holiness, it is antici-pated that his powerful influence will be used

o calm the more militant spirits among the

Bishops of this province. It is not necessary

to make an invidious distinction by mention

ing names, but one at least of the Bishops pos sessing considerable influence is against too forceful action on the part of his colleagues.

Another thing is that the permutations and

promotions in the upper ranks of the hier-archy consequent on the death of Archbishop

Fabre are exercising a modifying influence o

ecclesiastical politics for the moment, as non-

of the aspirants wishes to be associated in the

popular mind with intransigeantism either in political or religious questions. The en-

ment is now modified to a simple declaration

no sacrifice of Canadian industries, and, lastly, no undue anxiety to enter into a treaty to be manifested by Canada. Mr. Ross discussed Mr. Joseph Chamberlain's preferential trade and imperial federation schemes, which he expressed his confidence would be ultimately realized. If Mr. Ross were speaking for any one but himself and a select coterie of imperialists, the only thing left for the Washington Government to do would be simply to close the frontier entirely to all Canadian trade, abrogate the bonding privileges of the Canadian railways, and let Canada go into cold storage for the next four years. By that time the few people left in the country would probably have some to their senses, and be in a frame of mind allowing of their being dealt with as rational beings.

DEMOCRATIC MAYORS.

Some Survivors in Cities of the Political

Wreck of the Party.

There wasn't much left of Democratic candi-

dates at the recent election anywhere except in

the agricultural regions of the South and the

mining camp stations of the far West. Bad as

the Democratic defeat was in 1896, though, it was less crushing in some respects than the

Democratic disasters which preceded it in 1894 and 1895. In fact, since the inauguration of

Mr. Cleveland on March 4, 1893, there have

Notwithstanding this fact, notwithstanding

four years of annual drubbing at the hands of the

successful Republicans, and notwithstanding

the profound and pervasive interest in last year's

the number of Democratic Mayors now in office

in American cities is considerable, so large in

fact as to occasion surprise. New York, Brooklyn.

cities have, collectively a population of more than 1,500,000, and to them are to be added as

PIERRE, S. D., Jan. 20.-At the joint session of

the South Dakota Legislature to-day the vote

for United States Senator was: Kyle, 33;

Locke, 14; Goodykoonts, 11; Weeks, 3; Keller

Locke, 14; Goodykoonts, 11; Weeks, 3; Keller, 2; Palmer, 1; Bower, 1; Pickler (Rep.), 53. The joint session dissolved to meet at noon to-morrow. The silver forces will hold a caucus to-night.

SALT LAKE, Utah, Jan. 20.—Two ballots were taken in joint session to-day, but no election resoulted. The vote was: Thacher, 21; Henderson, 17; Rawlina, 16. The four Populist members voted for Lawrence, and the three Republican members for Goodwin.

Republican County Committee Meets To-Night,

The Republican County Committee for 1897

will meet to-night for organization in the Grand Lodge Hall, Masonic Temple. The only joust-

ness to be transacted is the election of Edward Lauterbach as temporary Chairman and the ap-pointment of a committee on contested seats to consider Amasa Thornton's contest in the Twen-ty-fifth Assembly district.

SPARKS FROM THE TELEGRAPH.

Gov. Black testerday appointed an extraordinary trial term of the Supreme Court to be held in Long Island City on Monday, Feb. 15, and designated Justice Dykman to preside.

Justice Dykman to preside.

Upon the application of Attorney-General Hancock, Justice Alton B. Parker of the Supreme Court at Albany yesterday granted a judgment dissolving the Dansville Saving and Loan Association, on the ground of its insolvency.

ground of its insolvency.

Samuel Noyes'of Tracy Creek, Broome county, while engaged with a number of other men in cutting iumber in a patch of woods near that village resterday, was caught under a failing tree and gilled. He leaves a widow and five children.

Gen. Forsyth, commanding the Department of Caiffornia, will send an aide-de-camp to meet the steamer bringing home the remains of Minister Wil-ils, on arrival at San Francisco, to consult Mrs. Wil-lis as to her wishes in regard to the funeral arrange-ments and to furnish an eccort, if desired.

been few Demogratic victories anywhere.

A TALK WITH GEN. GARCIA. THE CUBAN HERO GIVES HIS VIEWS

Grateful for the Sympathy of Our People He Accuses the Cleveland Soverament of Flaying Right Into the Hande of Spain-Cuba Wants Only a Fair Chance, MARKARILLO, Cuba, Jan. 13.-A truthworthy person of this city, who is in direct communica-tion with the insurgents, had an interview two

tars ago with Gen, Calixto Garcia in the latter's camp, seven miles from here. He wrote the following report of Garcia's remarks, by permission of the General, and for publication

'I am more convinced than ever," said Gen. Garcia, "that we do not need help from any other country to achieve our independence. We can fight the Spaniards alone and drive them out of the island, notwithstanding their superiority in numbers and resources.

"Interference on the part of the American

nation is, therefore, unnecessary. We can have the glory of being an American country that can win its freedom without any aid from abroad. We do not expect the intervention of as when the United States offered a friendly hand to Jaurez to free Mexico from a European

What we have a right to demand from America is fair neutrality, instead of the shameful alliance with Spain by which our friends in the United States are prosecuted, our expeditions hunted as pirates by the American navy, and our supplies of munitions seized as unlaw-

'Any impartial person must recognize that the only great advantage of Spain is the protection she enjoys from the so-called 'neutrality laws' of the United States. If America would permit our friends to send us supplies without molestation, just as the Captain-General could do for his army, within a few months not an inch of Cuban soil would be under the flag of

the King of Castile.
"If America continues to help Spain, the war will last longer, and after the final triumph of Cuba it will not reflect much glory upon the American Government to have shared on the continent of Washington in the defeat of an old

"I know that the American people are in full sympathy with us; but what does the sympathy of the people avail when the American Govern ment uses all its power to make the shrewd diplomacy of Spain triumphant in Washington Spain cannot conquer us in battle. The fame lion of Castile is too old to crush the Cuban owed to be impotent against 30,000 pariots. But if she cannot conquer us with arms in her hands, she can fight us well with diplomacy. She has all the cunning necessary to deceive a foreign Government, to cover the world with lies, and thus to secure the protection of foreign powers for her unjust cause.
"To this diplomacy I attribute the rumors o

pacification which, my friends in New York inform me, have come from Washington; and the negotiations for home rule between De Lome, Cleveland, and Olney, without regarding us at all, though we would seem to be an important element in the matter. If these reports about the doings in Washington are true, they are really laughable.

We do not want home rule, even on the most liberal basis. We want nothing short of indedence, and we will struggle for it until the net Cuban is killed on the field of battle.

I am perfectly satisfied with the progress of the war in this province, where we are masters only to pass in the greatest hurry from one for d town to another; and when attacked by as they take refuge within the first Spanish stronghold they reach. If we only had a navy to protect a seaport, and that we cannot have until we are recognized as belligerents, Mansantilo and even Santiago de Cuba would have been ours before this time. "I have very hard work trying to make the

Spanish fight here. At Jabuguito I succeeded in surprising them. Then they were obliged to fight, and were entirely routed. Since the capture of Guaimaro, the Spanish have been demoralized in this province.

Gen. Garcia has with him about 6,000 wellarmed men and his stock of ammunition is fairly satisfactory as compared with the usual scarcity of cartridges in the Cuban army. He has two cannon, one of them a dynamite gun, which he uses effectively. Contrary to all the Spanish reports, he is highly respected and loved by his troops, both white and colored.

THE LETTER GOMES WROTE,

Martines Campos Says He Could Not Un-

MADRID, Jan. 7.—Gen. Azcárraga, Minister of War, said last pight that there was no truth in important Cuban leaders were about to surrender to Spain. Gen. Martinez Campos does not deny having

received a letter from Gen. Maximo Gomes shortly before he returned to Spain, in January. 1896; but the contents of the letter, he says, were so confused that he could not understand what Gomes meant, and he answered the Cuban leader to this effect. In a letter to El Tiempo Martines Campos says that if Gomez's letter would have deemed it his duty to let the Government know of it, and would have met Gomez to agree upon a basis for an understanding.

erisis is impending. It may occur at any monor Silvela, leader of the dissentient Conservatives, whose grudge against Seffor to overthrow his ancient chief. It is said that there is an understanding between Silvela and Gen. Martinez Campos, Gen. Azcarraga, Minister of War; the Duke of Minister of Foreign Affairs; the Count de Tejada de Valdosera, Minister of Justice; Sefior Navarro Reverter, Minister of Finance, and Seffor Pidal, President of the Chamber of Deputies, to selze the first opportunity to precipitate a crisis and compel Premier Canovas to quit. In this case, if Senor Sagasta should refuse to take office, and no obstacle should arise in other quartre, Seffor Silvela would be appointed Prime Minister, with Gen. Azcarraga as Minister of War and Gen. Martinez Campos as Captain-General of Cubs.

Referring to the criminal proceedings taken against El Imparcial for its bitter denunciation of Gen. Weyler's management of the Cuban campaign, that newspaper says:

"Does the Government wish us to produce proofs of what we have said? We might present proofs that are overwhelming. But it is useless to do so, because our charges are based upon what the Captain General of Cuba himself says in his official reports.

self says in his official reports.

"From these reports we know that a trocha was built for the sole purpose, apparently, that Macco might pass it whenever he saw fit; that the Cuban leader met his death accidentally; that forty battalions have been sent to fight against 500 insurgents, and, finally, that a band of 2,000 insurgents has appeared near the city of Havana, where, according to earlier official reports, no insurgent bands were to be found.

The public cannot be made to believe that 40,000 Spanish soldiers find occupation worthy of themselves and of our race in harrassing 500 insurgents. The whols thing is so improbable that people ask themselves whether there really are 40,000 men in Weyler's forty battalions, and they imagine that yellow fever, malaria, and hunger may perhaps have taken most of this army to the hospitals.

"It is not easy to-day to mislead the public as to what is going on in Cuba, for the news from there is trustworthy. This news shows that all sorts of abuses have been committed through Gen. Weyler's errors, blunders, and weakness. If this is not enough to justify the recall of Gen.

there is trustworthy. This news shows that all sorts of abuses have been committed through Gen. Weyler's errors, blunders, and weakness. If this is not enough to justify the recall of Gen. Weyler, when does the Government think a General ought to be recalled?

"Under the present circumstances, when every obstacle is placed in our way by the authorities, the press cannot fulfil its functions, and, the Cortes not being in session, the country has no means to express its will. Let the Government convoke the national Parliament, that the voices of those who indores what the Heraldo and El Imparcial have said may be heard."

La Correspondencia de Espana, El Dia, El Sigh Futuro, El Correo Español, El Mormiento Caldido, La Heria, El Correo, La Justicia, El Giobo, and other newspapers applaud the declarations of El Imparcial.

Now that the pacification of Pinar del Rio is about to be officially declared, the correspondent of the Heraldo in Havana tel. graphs:

"The censorship is so severe that I send this by way of Key West. I am afraid that newspaper correspondents will soon have to give up

their mission, or limit themesives to reproducing the official reports.

"The nopes which Gen. Weyler's optimistic declarations aroused in the people have disappeared. He said that our soldiers would meet with no resistance in Pinar del Rio, and forty-eight hours istere fierce engagement took place at Puerta Muralla between Ruis Rivera, Macco's successor, and two Spanish columns of even battalions under Gen. Obregon and Col. Segura.

"I was not allowed to cable the news. As is always the case, the ensury had to give way before the incomparable courage of our soldiers but the victory was won at the expense of each losses, especially in Segura's command.

"Ruis Rivera, who is an expert in Cuban warfare, has made some changes it, the organization of his forces. He keep his men in constant motion, and they seidom camp in one place more than two days. He detaches small groups in every direction in order to distract the attention of our columns and thus prevent them from reconnotiring about the hidden places where the insurgents have established their stores and factories. It is believed the insurgents keep a large supply of arms and ammunition, near Cayo de San Felipe, on the Viñales ridge of mountains.

"Far from surrendering, Ruis Rivera is cetting ready to resist. The best proof of this is that some of the columns which were operating in Matanzas and Havana have now been sent to Pinar del Rio, so that Gen. Weyler may fulfil his promite to pacify that province.

"The Artemisa trocha is now wide open to all. Thirty guas from it have been sent to Havana. At places which were recently guarded by a whole company of regulars, the service is now performed by a small detachment of Havana would read the first was a small detachment of Havana would read the first was a services have the company of the columns when the service is now performed by a small detachment of Havana would read the first was a services the of the contraction of the contracti

vana volunteers.

"Well-informed persons declare that two of the insurgent bands in Hawana province have passed into Pinar del Rio carrying comparatively large supplies for the main insurgent body there.

tively large supplies for the main insurgent body there.

"Gen. Arolas, who does not believe that the pacificos should be treated with brutality, has gathered together a large number of families whom he treats in the most humane way, making every effort to provide for their sustenance. Some other chiefs of columns imitate Arolas's policy.

"Maximo Gomez is never at rest. He is now organizing a large contingent to carry out his plan of invasion of the western provinces.

"The insurgents in the east have made settlements in the middle of the forests, where they have factories and zones of cultivation. They have a rudimentary system of administration and collect taxes. They do not now undertake any military operations, except by occasionally firing upon garrison towns and by hindering the transportation of provisions from the seaports to the interior.

"It is said that the conveys from Maxemillo.

nring upon garrison towns and by hindering the transportation of provisions from the scaports to the interior.

"It is said that the convoys from Manzanillo to Bayamo have to proceed now by the land route, because navigation on the Cauto River has become dangerous on account of the presence of the insurgents. The land route is not much safer."

BOLD CURAN PATRIOTS.

They Capture a Train and Hong a Traiter

HAVANA, Jan. 20 .- Another bold attack bas seen made by the Cubans commanded by Brig-Guanabacca to Regia. The design of the Cuderiella, who has recently murdered so many defenceless people in Guanabacoa. It was for-tunate for Fonderiella that he left Guanabacoa on the train preceding the one captured by Aranguren.

Guanabacoa is only three miles from Havana, and Regia is the Havana station across the bay, and the trains between the two places run every half hour. Fonderiella was going to Havana with his wife, but decided, on account of his business engagements, to take the first train, and told his wife to catch the next train and join him in the capital. So she did so and fell into the hands of the insurgenta. She was treated with all consideration, and was set at liberty. Aranguren told her that the Spaniards do. Seventeen Spanish officers on the train, some

belonging to the regular army and others to the volunteers, were captured. One of them, named Ibanes, a native Cuban, who were a Spanish uniform, was immediately hanged by order of Aranguren as a traitor to his country.

Guanabacoa is still the scene of Spanish cruelties. Fondeviella ordered yesterday the arrest of eighty-five townspeople whom he accused of complicity in the capture of the train. They are now in jail and liable to court-martial, notwithstanding their entire innocence. They were all tortured to make them confess the crime of which they are accused.

Gen. Weyler has joined the forces of Gen. Segura, a few miles west of the capital, and intends to retire the many bands which surround the suburbe of the city to a greater distance from it. There are over 10,000 men in these bands. The Cubans have not so many military resources as the Spaniards but if their ammunition is rather short, their leaders. Arango, Aranguren, and Diaz, have the advantage of a thorough knowledge of the province. Bestdes, they expect important help from Gomes.

In the province of Matanzas the events of the baffer, a native Cuban, who were a Spanish

from Gomez.

In the province of Matanzas the events of the war are lively and exciting. An engagement is reported at the sugar estate Panchits which lasted three hours, ending with the defeat of the Spaniards.

The sanitary condition of the capital grows worse every day. The following is the daily average of deatts due to the most prevalent diseases: smallpox, 48; yellow fever, 25; typhoid fever, 16; maiaria, 60.

KING ALFONSO'S BIRTEDAY.

Wavier Has Received Orders to Grant a

HAVANA, Jan. 20 .- The eleventh anniversary brated here on the 23d inst. Orders have been received by Captain-General Weyler from the Government at Madrid to review the cases of the political prisoners now in custody in the Havana and Finar del Rio provinces, and to grant a provisional release to all these who are held upon charges of minor importance and are not connected in a responsible way with the revolution in Cuba.

Harry Deigndo Dies in Havana,

HAVANA, Jan. 20 .- Harry Delgado, the correspondent of a New York newspaper, who was arrested some time ago on the charge of being an insurgent officer, and who had been lying ill in the San Ambrosia Hospital here ever since he was brought to this city by the authorities. he was brought to this city by the authorities, died this morning. His body was ordered to be held at the disposal of United States Consul-General Les, who immediately cabled the announcement of his death to Washington and requested the authorities to notify the family of the dead man and ascertain if they wished his body to be sent to the United States. No answer had been received by the Consul-General up to this afternoon regarding the wishes of the family.

Night Watchman Bache's Body Found in the Bay.

Some workmen on the New Jersey Central Railroad docks at Port Liberty, south of Communipaw, discovered the body of a man yester day evening floating in the New York Bay. The body was entirely nude with the exception of a pair of woollen socks. One of the men recognized it as that of Henry Bache, the night watchman who has been missing since the early part of December. Bache was 60 years old and lived at 54 Poplar street, Brooklyn. The body is covered with wounds and bruses. but whether they were made by weapons or but whether they were made by weapons or through coming in contact with rocks and piles is a mystery. There is one wound in the throat which may have been made with a knife.

The police are at a less to understand how the man got into the water without his clothing. One theory is that he may have been killed by tramps, and that after they had robbed him, they stripped him of his clothing and pitched him overboard. The value of this theory depends upon whether the wound in the throat was made with a knife or not. It is also suggested that Bache may have committed suicide, and that he discarded his clothing to avoid identification.

Harvard Will Meet Yale in All Sports or

Not at All. CAMBRIDGE; Jan. 20 .- It looks to-night as if Harvard and Yale would continue to keep apart during the present season. The report make arrangements for a boat race and other to the Athletic Committee here, who now seem to think that all prospects of a renewal of any branch of athletics are at an end.

For the last week the problem confronting the Athletic Committee has been the question of playing baseball with Yale without having a boat race. Last night at the committee meeting the consistency of such a course, in view of Harvard's former position, was thoroughly discussed, but the members of the committee did not reach any unanimous decision.

Practically, all Harvard backs up the policy of competing in all sports or not at all. It is settled beyond a doubt that Harvard will row but one boat race this year, and that with Cornell, probably on July 2.

It seems to be further settled that Yale will not, under any circumstances, row in this race, and this is likely to put an end to the whole affair. At any rate Harvard is about ready to let the whole matter go. Prof. J. H. Beale, Chairman of the Athletic Committee, says to-night that an official statement may be expected from Harvard within a week. to the Athletic Committee here, who now seem

To Cure a Cold in One Bay Take Laxative Brome Quintne Tablets. All drugglets sefund the money if it falls to cure. Noc.—Adu.

SPAIN DEMANDS BLOOD.

SHOOTING MEN AT MANILA WHOM SHE ACCUSES OF TREASON.

Extraordinary Confessions Which Som Prisoners She Has Shot Are Said to Have Made. The Spanish Reports Take Pains to Implicate Japan in the War. MADRID, Jan. 7.-El Imparcial publishes a despatch from Manila in reference to the trial of several prominent persons alleged to be impliated in the Philippine rebellion. Some interestng facts were disclosed, but the one-sided Span sh reports must be looked upon with distrust. for the authorities, backed by some of the most influential newspapers, seem determined to smother the revolution through terror by inflicting exemplary punishment upon persons of high standing in the islands, whether guilty or t.
"There is evidence," the correspondent says,

"that Rojas caused the increase of the Ma-sonic lodges; that he brought 3,000 rifles from Japan and signed the credentials authorizing Cortes to negotiate with that country, with a view to obtaining its aid against Spain, and that he boasted that he would expend his fortune in achieving the independence of the Philippines. Had the rebellion triumphed, Rojas would have been King of the islands. All this has been proven by the testimony of Valen suela and other important witnesses, including Abella, the Camarines millionaire who was shot

Antonio Luna Novicio, a brother of the Deputies, Madrid, declared that he worked in did not know that the Philippine branch of the ociety was preparing a revolution. He admitted having signed a document authorizing the insular lodges to engage in unlawful undertakings, but did so at a moment of mental per turbation, without fully realizing what he was doing. This, of course, is a laughable excuse, coming from a man who is as shrewd as Luna s. 'I am not a rebel,' he wrote to the Council,

I am the rebellion's betrayer. As a man of order, I asked Dr. Panzans to tell his friend. Gen. Blanco, that the secret societies were about to revolt. The Captain-General commissioned me to further investigate the matter, which I ported. For these reasons my imprisonment Shortly before leaving for Spain Gen. Blanco

cathedra denunciation of the school settlement is now modified to a simple declaration that it is "unsatisfactory," which, so far as Mr. Laurier is concerned, may be regarded as satisfactory and as a distinct strem-thening of his position in his own province. In conjunction with this retreat from a dangerous position, the Administrator of the Archdiocese of Quebec, Monsignor Begin, has imposed a tax on all the clergy and religious communities in his jurisdiction of \$5 each on parish priests, \$2 each on the clergy employed in the seminaries, and \$10 on each religious community, to be beald annually, to aid in the establishment of religious separate schools in Manitoba. It does not seem that this measure will increase the zeal of those called on to contribute this involuntary tax in maintaining a struggle against the tovernments at Ottawa and Winnipeg, and the public opinion of a large majority of the people of Canada. In the opinion of many the struggle can have only one end: the complete secularization of the schools all over the country in a short time.

The tariff question is being even more discussed than the politico-religious difficulty, and on the part of the imperialists is used as a lever for their particular purposes. The people, however, whose eyes are not permanently turned to the other side of the Atlantic, are extremely anxious for freer relations with the United States, and are looking forward with considerable hope to favorable results from the approaching conference between the Canadan Government and the people at Washington. Mr. Ross, the Ontario Minister of Education, has been formulating his views of the situation at Toronto, which are chiefly interesting as showing his deficiency in the sense of humor. Canada, he says, must surrender no territorial rights for commercial concessions; a commercial treaty must not imply any control, direct or indirect, over the future of Canada, not says, must surrender no territorial rights for commercial concessions; a commercial treaty must not imply any con

ported. For these reasons my imprisonment was a surprise to me."

"Shortly before leaving for Spain Gen. Blanco declared that Luna nad actually informed him that the revolution was impending; but many witnesses testify that he was a member of the Supreme Council of the Katipunan or Central Masonic Lodge.

"Pio Valenzuela said that the President of the Katipunan's Middle Council had told him that the revolutionists expected to have Japan's sid, that 1,000 native soldiers would desert, and 20,000 other men, mostly from Manila, had bound themselves to the revolution by an incision in the arm. He said also that the members of the Katipunan's Grand Council visited the Japanese cruiser Kongo in the Bay of Manila, and Bonifacio (now said to have been proclaimed King of the Philippines) made a speech offering the country to Japan. The Commander of the Kongo answered: "Go to Japan and tell the Emperor that you wish these islands to become a part of thesempire. Valenzuela said also that when Castañeda, the revolutionists envoy to Japan, returned to Manila, he informed the Katipunan that 200,000 rifes could be obtained there, but not immediately, the empire being then in fear of war with Russia. "Numerisane Adriano said that the revolutionists solicited Japan's cooperation, offering one of the islands for her services. The Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs told the Philippine envoy to Japan, that in reply to questions as to the resources with which the revolutionary party would meet the expenses which Japan would incur, the Katipunan in Manila; than he knew through Cortés and Ramos, the Philippine envoys to Japan, that in reply to questions as to the resources with which the revolutionary party would meet the expenses which Japan would incur, the Katipunan informed the Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs that the State properties and those of the Philippine League.

"Moisee Salvador confessed that he was the beared of the Emperor of the Supreme Council of the Katipunan's Middle Council and also of the Philippine Leagu

ing been participants in the conspiracy.

"Lieut. Nijada, a Philippine native, said that he deserted to the revolutionary party because Rojas incited him to do so, making him believe that the days of Spain in the islands were numbered.

that the days of Spain in the islands were numbered.

"Sosoe said that Japan acted with duplicity, because, while negotiating with the revolutionary leaders, she sent to the Spanish Government the document in which they asked for annexation to the empire.

"The State Prosecutor, Señor Alcocer, asked that the penalty of death be inflicted upon all the accused excepting Sosoe."

A Philippine gentleman now in Madrid said yesterday: "I have every reason to believe that there is very little or no truth in what the correspondent of El Importal telegraphs. The declarations said to have been made by the prisoners are contradictory. Luna, for instance, is alleged to have denied all knowledge of the revolution that was precaring, and at the same time he is presented as betraying it. The prisoners are all intelligent persons. I will never belive that they made the confessions attributed to them. But this makes no difference. They will be shot. Spain crites for blood, and she must have it. This is the reason why Gen, Polavieja was sent to replace Gen. Blanco, wholwas perfectly satisfied that Dr. Rizal. Rojas, and most of the men mentioned in the despatch were innocent."

According to despatches received in New York Rojas and the other prisoners referred to above were shot at Manila on Jan. 11.

· FIFTEEN DUCKS AT A SHOT.

Engene Mouros of Lyme Breaks the Con-

HARTFORD, Jan. 20 .- An odd incident befell a little boy in the streets of New London not many days ago. As he was passing along Unio street in that town on his way home, a little after nightfall, he descried a rather large bird beating and fluttering and skipping in singular short flights along the reached in front of him. He put chase to the fowl, and after a sharp run. and with considerable difficulty, captured it in an angle of a fence on one side of the thoroughfare. It was a large, plump, wild duck. One of
its wings had been broken. It had been struck,
no doubt, with a gunshot by sportsmen far
down the harbor, but it had gained the shore,
whence it had made its way, two miles or more,
into New London. The boy's mother had the
crippled duck for her family dinner next day.
Fine bage of wild fowl have been taken by
hunters along the Connecticut shore of Long
lsiand Sound. Crack shots were scored by some
of the men, but to Eugene Monroe of Lyme, at
the mouth of the Connecticut River, belongs
the glory, probably, of having killed the greatest number of birds with a single shot. He was
hunting off the lee shore of Poverty Island. A
half gale was blowing, and a multitude of wild
fowl, driven by it from the open reaches of the
Sound, had taken refuge under a point of the
island. To conceal himself, Mr. Monroe had
laid down in his shallow boat, which was painted
white, and the craft was carried by the drifting
ice directly toward a large flock of ducks huddled in a little indentation of the isle.

Cautiously peering over the rail of his boat
the sportsman warily brought his breechloader
to his shoulder, and when he was distant not
more than six or eight rods from the floating
group of fowls, he let go his right-hand barrel
into the bunch. After the shot it seemed to
him that the sea was covered fifteen full-grown
ducks slain with a single cartridge.

Early last spring Mrs. J. B. Armstrong of
Arcadia, in southern Rhode Island, found a nest
of thirteen black duck eggs in a stretch of wild
marsh iand, near home. In a speculative
humor site carried the eggs home and placed
them under her hen, expecting that one or perhaps two of them would be latched. The old
hen, however, wrought better than her mistress
had expected, and in due time waddled fondly
off her nest with eleven fluffy little wild black
ducklings. With the expanic assistance of the
misguided fowl, Mrs. Armstrong raised all but
one of the troop, and she has the han an angle of a fence on one side of the thoroughfare. It was a large, plump, wild duck. One of

Hood's

Win favor everywhere because they are so easy to take, so gentle yet reliable, in fact perfectly satisfactory as a family cathartic. Cure sick headache, billousness, indigestion, nauses, bad taste. 25c.

PLATT'S FLORAL ELEPHANT. T. C. P." The elephany's 6 feet high and 816 feet long, and stands on a standard made of

lieve that the acutest phase of the conflict be TO THE NEW U. S. SENATOR. tween the hierarchy and the civil power over the Manitota school settlement is over, the steps taken by the Governor-Jeneral and the Suitably Inscribed, Sent to the Tioga Chieftain by Friends Who Gather in the Lobby of the Fifth Avenue. Government at Ottawa having convinced the Sishops that Mr. Laurier and his Cabinet were not in any way intimidated by the mon-At 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon United lement of three weeks ago. It is authorita-States Senator-elect Thomas C. Platt entered tively stated that the Governor-General re-ferred the whole matter to the Colonial Office the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He had come up from his office in lower Broadway. His mail matter and telegrams were handed him by the clerk, in London with a request that the British Government would make a direct appeal to

TRE "AMEN CORNER'S" TRIBUTE

and the first telegram he read was from Frank . Enz of Ithaca, It said: "Ithaca Republicans are firing 142 guns for the Hon. Thomas C. Platt, and one squib for

Bates is the Assemblyman from Tompkins county, who, at the last moment, because he

to understand fully who was meant by the"Amer Corner." The Republican ladies, especially, were puzzled. For the benefit of all concerned it was made known that the "Amen Corner" was so named by THE SUN because it is the gathering spot in the hotel corridor of those who talk polities, music, religion, poetry, art, political economy, statesmanship, office seeking, foreign and domestic finance, international law, con stitutional law, police court law, civil district law, the quality of cigars, the quality and effect of atimulants, club life, the idiosyneracies of the Mugwump, Anarchist, Socialist, and single taxer; the latest fashion in clothes, the best kind of pipe to smoke, the latest kind of hats, canes and umbrellas, the newest perfumery, the

galez leaves.
The Senator-elect and Mrs. Platt were great

ly surprised and delighted at the gift, and many

of the visitors during the evening did not seen



didn't get the place he desired on an Assembly | customs of every country of the globe, the incommittee, voted against Mr. Platt for Senator vice reformers, and many other topics.

The men who for years have discussed these n the joint caucus of Republicans at Albany. There were many more congratulatory tele-

taken at Albany yesterday noon.

Mr. Platt went on upstairs to his apartments. made of pinks and violets, with tusks of white satin ribbon. Around the neck of the elephant, suspended from a white satin ribbon, was the legend:

United States Senator-elect. The final vote was

To the
BOSS OF THE ELEPHANT,
With the
Congratulations of the Amen Corner,
Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The elephant contains 4,000 pink pinks; the eyes are of violets, and on one side in violets are the letters "G. O. P.," and on the other side

PLATT IS SENATOR-ELECT. The Two Houses Meet is Joint Assembly

ALBANY, Jan. 20.-The two houses of the Legislature met in joint assembly to-day and completed the election of the Hon. Thomas C. Platt to succeed Senator David B. Hill, and of Chester S. Lord to be Regent of the University in place of William L. Bostwick, deceased. The ceremony brought out a big crowd of visitors to the Senate chamber, and there was a rustie of expectancy when shortly before 12 o'clock Assemblymen Nixon and Green, who had been appointed a committee to notify the Senate that the Assembly would be ready to compare nominations at noon, returned and reported that they had discharged that duty. A few minutes

hations at noon, returned and reported that they had discharged that duty. A few minutes later Senators Stranahan and Gallagher appeared in the alsie, and, marching down into the well, announced to the Speaker that the Senate would attend at 12 o'clock.

When 12 o'clock came Speaker O'Grady rapped two or three times with his gavel, and the Assemblymen rose in their places as the Senators came into the chamber. The Senators marched down the sisle two and two, with the Sergeants-at-Arms of the two houses and Senate Clerk Renyon in front, and Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff and President pro tem Elisworth next. The Senators found seats in the well of the chamber, and Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff ascended the rostrum. He declared the Legislature convened in joint assembly and directed the Clerk of the Senate to read the result of the ballot taken yesterday. Clerk Baxter of the Assembly read the result of the ballot in the lower house, and the Lieutenant-Governor declared that the two houses having agreed upon the nomination of the Hon. Thomas C. Platt, he had been regularly elected to succeed Mr. Hill. Mr. Lord's election was similarly ascertained and declared, and Lieut.-Gov. Woodruff adjourned the joint assembly and rejoined the Senators.

Speaker O'Grady again rapped vigorously. Chicago, St. Louis, Baitimore, and Cheinnati, have, it is true, Republican Mayors. But Boston with a population in szoese of 500,000, has a Democratic Mayor, and so have Louisville, with a population of 200,000, Albany with a population of 100,000, Indianapolis with a population of 160,000, Hartford with a population of 70,000, Memphis with 100,000, Wilmington, Del., with 60,000, Utica, N. Y., with 50,000, and Portland, Ore, with 80,000. These American

BLECTION OF SENATORS.

tor on joint ballot to-day resulted: Pritchard (Rep.), 88; Thompson, (Pop.), 43; Doughton (Dem.), 38. Pritchard's majority of the vote cast, 12. Majority of the entire membership of JEEPERSON CITY, Mo., Jan. 20 .- Both branches

cities have, collectively a population of more than 1,500,000, and to them are to be added as cities now having Democratic Mayors: Newark, N. J. Columbus and Dayton, O., Mobils, Ala., Davenport Is., Atlants, Ga., Troy, N. Y., St. Joseph, Mo., Scranton, Pa., Reading, Pa., Little Rock, Erie, Pa., Elmira, Dallas, Tex., and Bridgeport, Conn.

Ban Francisco has a Democratic Mayor elected to succeed Adalph Suito. Charleston has a Democratic Mayor, and so has Providence, R. I., a city in which, of late, Democratic have been in the minority. So strong a Republican city as Syracuse has a Democratic Mayor at present, and Rochester has one, too. When the successive defeats which the Democratic party has suffered in the last four years are considered, the surprise is not that there should be, perhaps, so few Democratic Mayors of American cities, but that there should be any Democratic Mayors at all. One explanation of the fact is furnished in the claim that many of these Mayorsity elections have taken place under the system of dividing the State from local contests. Whatever the cause may be, the fact is that there are a considerable number of Democratic Mayors of American cities at present, and the phase of the matter which is seen in New York State is, pehaps, most peculiar. The former Democratic cities, New York and Brooklyn, have Republican Mayors; the Republican cities of the interior of the State have, generally speaking, Democratic Mayors. the Republicans, and O. D. Jones by the Popuread declaring Senator Vest elected in accordance with the vote announced yesterday.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Jan. 20.-Both houses met in joint session to-day to officially declare the result of yesterday's balloting for United States Senator with the following result: James K. Jones, 114; J. R. Sovereign, 9; tien. Powell

Menator-Elect Kenney to Go to Washington. ney's certificate of election as United States

The men who for years have discussed these problems in the "amen corner" are doctors, lawyers, politicians, newspaper men, hotel men, men about town, Generals, Colonels, Captains, Majors, high privates, and citizens from all parts of the United States and Europe, Asia and Africa. When all agree as to the solution of a problem under discussion each man says "Amen," and another problem is tackled. The President of the "amen corner" is Dwight Lawrence of Albany and New York, State Librarian, and the Secretary is Ansel Oppenheim of St. Paul, Vice-President of the Chicago and Great Western Railroad, The First Vice-President is Nathaniel Paige of Washington, who is now in London. The Sergent-at-Arms is Gen. Furlong.

Most of the frequenters of the "amen corner" are warm personal friends of Mr. Platt. Others are only on speaking terms, and still others have a more limited acquaintance. Yet all have for years admired the Tioga chieftain's pluck, pertinacity, and kindly treatment to all about the hotel.

BROWN, CARINET POSSIBILITY.

the Senators.

Speaker O'Grady again rapped vigorously.
The Assemblymen again stood and the Senators marched out. The Speaker announced to the Assembly that Mr. Platt and Mr. Lord had been elected, and as soon as the Senate had reconvened in its own chamber the same announcement was made by the Lieutenant-Governor. Earlier in the day Senator Grant, who was absent yesterday, had spread upon the minutes a statement that he would have voted for Mr. Platt. Senator McNuity, one of the fire bolters from the Democratic causas, made a similar statement that if he had been present yesterday he would have voted for Andrew McLean of Brooklyn. On the ballot yesterday Senator McNuity's four confrères voted for Henry George.

Legislatures in Various States Meet to Make Final Declarations. RALEIGH, N. C., Jan. 20.-The vote for Sens-

of the Legislature met in joint session at noon to-day, and George Graham Vest of Sedalia was formally reflected to represent Missouri in the United States Senate. Senator Vest was nominated by the Democrats, Richard C. Kerens by

States Senator with the following result: James K. Jones, 114; J. R. Sovereign, 9: tien. Powell Clayton, 10.

Concord, N. H., Jan. 20.—Both branches met in joint convention in Representative Hall this moon and compared the journals of yesterday's Senatorial vote, and it appearing that Jacob H. Gailinger had received a majority in each, he was declared elected United States Senator for six years from March 4, 1897.

Hartrord, Conn., Jan. 20.—Both houses in joint convention this noon passed a resolution unanimously declaring Orville H. Platt of Meriden elected United States Senator for six years, from March 4, 1897. Mr. Barbour presided, and the resolution was offered by Representative Boraback of Canaan.

Harrisburg, Pa., Jan. 20.—In the joint convention of the two branches of the Legislature to-day the formal announcement was made of the election of Boies Penrose to succeed Donald Cameron as United States Senator. No ballot was taken, the ceremony merely consisting of the reading by the cierk of the votes cast in the two branches yesterday, which showed the aggregate vote to be: Penrose (Rep.), 210; Wanamaker (Rep.), 1; Black (Dem.), 39.

Springfield, Hl., Jan. 20.—William E. Mason was elected United States Senator in joint session of the Legislature to-day. The vote was: Mason, 125; Aligeld, 77. Divided as follows: Senate—Mason, 37; Aligeld, 13. House—Mason, 88; Aligeld, 64.

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 20.—At noon to-day both houses of the Indiana Legislature met in joint session and took the final vote for Senator. A total yote of 149 was cast, of which Charles W. Fairbanks (Red.), received 85; Daniel W. Voorhees (Dem.), 55, and Leroy Templeton (Pop.), 6. Fairbanks was adeclared elected to the United States Senate for six years, to succeed Voorhees, and made a speech accepting the honor.

DENVER, Col., Jan. 20.—The session of the two houses of the Legislature held at noon to-day, elected Henry M. Teller to succeed himself as United States Senator. The vote was taken Senator Teller adversed elected Senator in the join

WILMINGTON, Del., Jan. 20.-Richard B. Ken Senator was signed by the Speakers and Clerks of the Legislature and by Gov. Tunnell this afternoon. Mr. Kenney will go to Washington in the morning and present his claims for the seat new claimed by Mr. Du Pont. The Ex-Governor of Rhode Island Again to the Fore in Politics. PROVIDENCE, R I .- Jan. 20 .- With a modesty

that is all his ow. ex-Gov. Russell D. Brown has announced that he is a Cabinet possibility. Since the publication of the information that the ex-Governor's "hated rival," Gov. Lippitt, was looking for a Cabinet place the people of Rhode Island have been waiting for a statement regarding the ex-Governor's plans. The pair were rivals for the Republican Vice-Presidential nomination, and in the natural order of things it was expected that one would run Ex-Gov. Brown is a bit late in the field, for Lippitt has several weeks' start of him. As the entire Cabinet has not yet been selected, however, he feels that there is plenty of time, and he says that if the occasion requires it he may take a trip to Canton and talk the matter over with President-elect McKinley. It was a bit of a shock to him to learn on Monday that ex-Gov. Long of Massachusetts was likely to get the Navy portfello. It was eminently fitting, the ex-Governor told the reporter, that the Secre-tary of the Navy should be a Rhode Islander. The State had never been honored by hav-ing a representative in the Navy Department, he says, although Eack Hopkins, a Rhode Islander, was the first Captain in the Continental navy. However, the ex-Governor Continental navy. However, the ex-Governor is not altogether cast down over the passing of this office by Mr. McKinley to another man. He said when announcing his Cabinet expectations that if Mr. McKinley in his wisdom decided to offer the Navy portfolio to another man, he would prefer as a second choice the Interior Department or the Postmaster-Generalship.

Mr. Brown says that he is not pushing the matter; that he is not a candidate in the strict meaning of the word, but he is a possibility. He wants it distinctly understood that if Mr. McKinley is at all embarrassed by the multiplicity of candidates from Rhode Island he

He wants it distinctly understood that if Mr. McKinley is at all embarrassed by the multiplicity of candidates from Rhode Island he will withdraw in Senator Aldrich's favor. He will do nothing to injure the Senator's chances, and if Mr. McKinley selects Senator Aldrich he will be the first to applicate the Senator's chances, and if Mr. McKinley selects Senator Aldrich he will be the first to applicate the selection.

Mr. Brown, it will be remembered, made an active canvass for the nomination for Vice-President at St. Louis. He could not get the support of any one of the Rhole Island delegates, as these men were corralled by Gov. Lippitt, and much against their wills, of course, were forced to cast their votes, in order that the Governor's ambition of having been publicly mentioned in the Convention as a candidate might be gratified.

Mr. Brown didn't even get a seat in the car which carried the other Rhode Islanders to St. Louis, but he found a warm welcome a waiting him on the train which had been chartered by the Massachusetts men. These men enjoyed the ex-Goversor's company hugely, and along toward the fag end of the trip turned some of his campaign paraphernalis to their own use. Mr. Brown addicated the time turned some of his campaign paraphernalis to their own use. Mr. Brown addicated that campaign by having a lot of buttons bearing his portrait turned out, and he loaded down the Massachusetts men with these buttons. It is recorded that, at various stages of the poker games with which the Hay State men begulied the time, numerous Brown buttons would be dropped out of the car windows, the avowed object being an effort to rid the holders of a hoodoo. It was through his campaign buttons that Brown achieved national fame, for he received nary a vote at St. Louis, although he labored mightly.

He is awaiting the summons from Canton calmiy, but asys that the other man, Lippit, has no show at all.

DIFFERITES BOLT.

War Renewed Among the Tammany Men

of the Second Assembly District War broke out afresh last night in the Tamnany organization in the Second Assembly district at the General Committee meeting in Sotanic Hall, 68 East Broadway, with the resuit that ex-Police Justice Divver and his folowers bolted the meeting, leaving the Brown faction in full control. It was supposed to be a sarmony meeting, and as previously arranged by Brown and Divver two Brown men, Francis . O'Connor and Thomas Foley, were appointed leader and associate leader respectively. Daniel J. Riordan, President of the P. Divver Association, was made Chairman of the General Committee: Michael Deery and Francis Grimes were made Vice-Chairman, and John Gaughan, a Divver man, was chosen Secretary. The meeting opened with a harmony speech

The meeting opened with a harmony speech by Leader O'Connor. Ex-Justice Divver with his lieutenants, Sam Wolf, R. E. Dore, and Edward J. Coppers, sat on one side of the hall, while Alderman Brown and his aides. Tom Foley, ex-Congressman Walsh, Jerry Cronin and Michael J. Callahan, est opposite. The hall was packed.

The trouble began when Associate Leader Foley offered a resolution to the effect that the General Committee hold its meetings on the first Monday of every month, at 229 Park Row, the rooms of the Mohawk Club, which is anti-liver in tendency. An amendment was offered naming 59 Madison street, the rooms of the P. Divver Association, as the meeting place. Other amendments were offered, and John E. Suillvan finally offered a resolution that all present rise and declare their preferences. Chairman Riordan's declaration that the proceedings were a reflection on the Chair, who had a right to call the meeting when and where he pleased, the allowed Secretary Gaughan to begin the roil call, however, but stopped him suddenly, saying: saying:
"I can't conduct this meeting any longer; it is

adjourned."

The Secretary dropped the roll call, the DivThe Secretary dropped the roll call, the Divver signal went around, and forthwith fifty
Divverties followed the ex-Justice from the
hall. The Brown faction deciared that this was
because the Divver men were afraid to test their
attenath. After the Divver crowd had gone
Vice-Chairman Deery, a Brown man, took the
chair, and the setion of Riordan was overruled.
The roll call was continued and 229 Park row
was selected as the meeting place.



ALL THREE STORES.

Ulsters of frieze-a cloth that has piled into it all the warmth, worth, and wear possible; were \$20 and \$22. Now \$12.

Overcoats of chinchilla. of frieze, of melton: were \$16, \$18 and \$20. Now \$12.

Trousers as good as we possibly can make; were \$5, \$6, \$7, \$8 and \$9.
Now \$4.

AT PRINCE ST. STORE ONLY.

Several hundred suits of fancy cheviots-this season's ultra patterns; too ultra to hold on to; were \$30, \$28, \$25 and \$20. Now \$15.

You see we're buying room. ROGERS, PEET & Co.

Prince and Broadway. Warren and Broadway. Thirty-second and Broadway.

THE POWERFUL'S ENGINES. Trial of the Great Machinery of England's Some interesting facts have been noted in

the London Standard regarding the steam trials of the big British war vessel Powerful. This ship and her sister, the Terrible, are the largest of the cruiser type in the world, and the horse power developed by the Powerful, which was 26,497 at the maximum, and 25,-686 as the mean of four hours, also far exceeded that of any other warship in the world, and was excelled only in the case of the two new Cunard liners. The liners are built for speed, or, rather, for that and carrying capacity, while the Pow-

weight for armament and a heavy protective deck. They are not battle ships, yet can each throw 17,000 bounds of shell a minute, and of these 5,000 can be thrown from the bow guns in pursuing an enemy. When the Powerful ran for thirty consecutive hours at twenty-one knots, under only 18,000 horse power, she was found to have used about 1.83 pounds of coal per unit of horse power, or about Afteen tons, and as she

erful and Terrible allow much space and

can easily carry 3,000 tons, it will be seen that she can go a long time at twenty-one But, after all, the Powerful's great feat was that of exceeding 25,000 horse power under

natural draught only. In the last four hours the power was pave than 25,560 indicated horse power, and for the greater part of the lime was over \$6,000 indicated horse power, the maximum being 26, 197. This involved the running of the great pistons of the ship at a speed of 900 feet per minute, while the outer edge of the propellers travelled nearly 4,500 feet per minute. The steam pressure was 257 pounds per square inch, which is unprecedentedly h the succeeding four hours the power was \$2,634 in dicated horse power, and in the eighth hour the rec warship has ever attained this before, and it was ander natural draught.

This was off the Cornish coast. The Powerful and her sister ship have been made the subject of criticisms and also of some comparisons with our own fast cruisers, whose force is not impaired by the foregoing facts.

The Boy's Thirst for find His Desire to Impart Information.

They were mother and son. She, a womanly little woman, about 27 years of aga, while ha the spoiled and only child, aged about 6. As they seated themselves in the cabin one could casily observe that the mother's thoughts were not of her surroundings, but elsewhere, whils the child, probably its first trip on a ferryboat, was restless and most observing.

The child said nothing, but did considerable squirming in his seat until the gong rang in the sugine room for the boat to start, when, with awe in his voice and his large brown eyes opened to their full extent, he said in a stage whisper that could be heard by every one within the cabin:

"What's that?"

That's the gong for the boat to start," From the San Francisco Wate.

"What's that?"
"That's the gong for the boat to start."
"What makes the gong go?"
"The Captain."
"What does he make the gong go for?"
"So the engineer can start the boat."
"What does he want to start the boat for?"
"So we can go to the other side."
"Yhat do we want to go to the other side for?"

"What do we want to go to the other side for?"

"Oh, don't ask so many questions. Look out of the window and see all the water."

(After a silence." Ma?"

"Yes, dear."

"How did all the water get there?"

"God placed it there, my dear."

"What did He put it there for? Didn't He have any other place to put it?"

"I'm sure I don't know."

(After a moment's thought)..."Oh. I know."

(After a moment's thought)-"Oh, I know why He put it there!"

why He put it there!"

"Yes, so the boats could run across."

(After a long silence, looking intently at his mother's hat." "Ma?"

"Well, dear?"

"You trimmed that hat, didn't you?"

"Sh-sh-sh."

"Well, you did."

"Keep still and don't bother me or I shall be compelled to whip you."

"You did trim it, 'cause I seed yon."

(As she jerks his arm)—"Keep still!"

"But you did trim it, just the same, and you know it." know it."
"Will you keep still?"
(Between his sobs)—" Well, didn't you trim

"I'll whip you good if you don't keep still."
"Well, you trimmed it, just the same."
As the mother boxed the child's ears and dragged him onto the deck, we could hear through his boo-hoos, "Well, you did trim it, and you know you did, cause I seed you."

A French Warship Sent to Shell an Island PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., Jan. 20.-The news a received by the brig Courtenay Ford, forty days from Tahiti, that the French have ordered men-of-war and a transport ship to visit the island of Riates, which is populated by about 350 rebellious natives. The warships will shell the island and subdue the rebels. The fleet was to have left the day after the Courtenay Ford sailed for Port Townsend.

A Signal Man's Fatal Blunder. OAKLAND, Cal., Jan. 20. Through the error fasignal man near the Oakland station last night, the engine of the Sunset Limited crashed into the rear car of the Berkeley local train, with the result that Walter Cornish, fireman of the limited, and Mrs. Lorensen of Oakland, who was a passenger on the local, are probably fatally intered.

Slavis and Hall Did Not Fight. MONTREAL, Jan. 20.—The Slavin-Hall spar-ring exhibition which had been billed to tak-place at Sohmer Park to-night was declared off

Some One Had Blundered. From the Washington Evening Star "The last victory," remarked the Spanish general, in a tone of great irritation, "was not nearly as brilliant as I expected it to be." "Whom do you consider to blams?"

"I can't quite make up my mind whether the erson who spoiled it was the typewriter, the